



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

the chapters on topography, geology, thermal springs, fauna and flora, roadways, and administration; and the new sections that have been opened in the road system, now practically completed, necessitated many changes and additions in the eight chapters devoted to the Tour of the Park. The book is now a history, guide, and description relating to all phases of the park in its present condition. The key to the map enables the reader to find readily any name on the sheet.

The author says that the original designation of the river that has given its name to the park was *Mi tsi a da zi*, from the Minnetaree, one of the Siouan family of languages, meaning Rock Yellow River. This became, in the French tongue, Roche Jaune and Pierre Jaune; in English, Yellow Rock and Yellow Stone; and usage has now established the form Yellowstone.

Through Canada in Harvest Time. By James Lumsden. xix and 363 pp. 79 half-tone illustrations and a map. T. Fisher Unwin, London, 1903.

A temperate description of the journey made across Canada by a party of British journalists, who received from official and private sources unusual facilities for studying the country and acquiring much accurate information. The visit was made during the harvest of 1902, and the chief end of the book is to give an account of the remarkable recent development of western Canada, and describe with a certain amount of judicious conservatism the attractions that Canada holds out to emigrants from the British Isles. We have as yet so little literature dealing with the prairie regions of Canada that these vivid descriptions of the peopling of the prairies and the opening of the wheat fields and ranches will have for many, even in this country, a novel interest.

Mr. Lumsden quotes from Mr. McKellar, Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Manitoba, estimating the total area of Manitoba, Assiniboia, Saskatchewan, and Alberta at 230,823,000 acres. Deducting forests, mountains, swamps, arid districts, and road allowances, he estimates the amount of desirable farm land at 75,000,000 acres; of this acreage about 30,000,000 acres have passed out of the hands of the Dominion Government and the railroad companies as homesteads or by sale, leaving about 45,000,000 acres of good farming land yet to be disposed of.

Along the Andes. By A. Petrocokino. viii and 144 pp. 74 half-tone illustrations and two sketch maps. Gay & Bird, London, 1903.

The writer's travels led him across Peru, Bolivia, and Ecuador.

His book contains little of fresh geographical interest, but it is a well-written narrative, hitting off many of the characteristics of countries and peoples. All the illustrations are original and many of striking interest, and his route from Quito down the eastern slopes of the Andes, canoeing on the Napo 650 miles to the Amazon, was decidedly off the beaten ways. He made this short cut to take a steamer at Iquitos for Pará, nearly 2,000 miles away. He says that the so-called impenetrable forest on the east slopes of the Andes has its white residents, and nearly every tributary of the Amazon has its settlers, engaged in various trades. Few, if any, of the navigable rivers are not visited by trading launches, so an overland journey from Quito to Pará is not a very formidable undertaking.

Pioneer Spaniards in North America. By William Henry Johnson. xvi and 381 pp. 39 illustrations, an index, with list of reference books. Little, Brown & Co., Boston, 1903.

The author sketches with necessary brevity the romantic and the tragical adventures of the Spanish pioneers in our continent, telling their story in the light of the most recent investigations. None of the leading figures in those early days of American exploration and gold-seeking is missing from these pages. The history thus recounted is true, according to our best light, and the interest of the narration does not flag. It should be a fascinating book for boys and for all adults who wish to read an account, at once accurate and short, of those stirring times and of the part the Spaniards had in opening the continent. Mr. Johnson reminds the reader that though many instances of savage cruelty are recorded in his book, these were the acts of individual Spaniards and that "the aim of the Spanish Government was to treat the Indians kindly, and, in the main, it was faithfully carried out." An appendix is given to the story of ancient Mexico and of the social and religious life of its people.

GUIDE BOOKS.

Central Italy and Rome. Fourteenth Revised Edition. 470 pp. 14 maps, 49 plans, a panorama of Rome, a view of the Forum Romanum, a list of artists and an index. Karl Baedeker, Leipzig, 1904. Price, 7 marks 50 pf. Presented by the Editor.

The Eastern Alps, including the Bavarian Highlands, Tyrol, Salzburg, Upper and Lower Austria, Syria, Carinthia, and Carniola.